PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

HIS RECOVERY NOW DOUBTED BY FEW. EACH SUCCEEDING DAY FINDING THE WOUNDED MAN BETTER-GAINING IN STRENGTH-EXPERI-MENTS WITH THE INDUCTION BALANCE BY PRO-FESSOR BELL-A TEST TO BE MADE.

President Garfield's advance to recovery appears to be slow but sure. Each day finds him better than he was the day before, with a gradual gain in strength. His recovery is hardly doubted. Professor A. Graham Bell has perfected the instrument with which he expects to locate the ball in the body of the President, and it is expected the test will be made to-day.

ALMOST UNIVERSAL CONFIDENCE. THE OFFICIAL BULLETINS LEAVING LITTLE TO BE SAID RESPECTING THE PRESIDENT'S CASE-PASS-ING A COMFORTABLE DAY AND SLEEPING WELL

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, July 31.-The official bulletins have clearly and satisfactorily described the condition and symptoms of the President to-day and leave nothing to be desired on that score. Almost universal confidence now prevails in Washington in respect to the President's recovery, although an occasional croaker may be found who can draw some comfort from a temporary increase by a half dozen beats of the President's pulse or a rise of two-tenths of a degree in his temperature. General Swaim said this evening that this has been the President's best day since he was shot; that he is steadily gaining strength; that he has an appetite and relishes the food given him; and that "he is going to pull through, sure." At 10 o'clock this evening the President was sleeping restfuly, and the slight fever noted early in the evening had disappeared.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS MADE.

REPORTS OF A FAVORABLE CHARACTER-THE PRES IDENT'S PULSE IN A NORMAL CONDITION-THE INDUCTION BALANCE IN ITS IMPROVED FORM TO BE USED TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, July 31 .- The day at the White House has passed very quietly, the reports from the sick room being without exception of a very favorable character. Dr. Bliss, in conversation to-night en the President's condition, when asked how he accounted for the regularity of the high pulse every evening, said that it was simply the result of the surgical fever.

'It is a mistaken idea," he added, "to suppose that all surgical fevers are continuous," mentioning immediately thereafter a number of cases which had been in his charge as proof of the assertion. Since the 7 o'clock bulletin was issued the President's pulse, the Doctor said, had fallen about ten and is at this hour-11 p. m.about 94, with a temperature about normal. The normal pulse of President Garfield was a subject of discussion by the surgeons to-day, and it was

concluded that it was about eighty beats. Dr. Bliss said that if the patient continued to improve for the next two weeks proportionately with his improvement for the past few days, there was no reason why he should not be able to sit up in the course of the third week, or probably sooner. The Doctor also explained at some length the manner in which the dressings of the wound are made, and the part taken therein by each of the attending surgeons. He said one surgeon (Dr. Reyburn) always takes the temperature, another (Dr. Woodward) prepares the liquids for cleansing the wound, keeping them at blood heat, and the other two (Drs. Bliss and Barnes) dress the wound.

"Everything has been done conscientiously," said the Doctor, " to give the exact condition of the pa tient at the time of the examination, whether it be favorable or unfavorable." As an instance of this he referred to the fact that oftentimes when the evening examination is made the fever will be found at its height and perhaps im mediately afterward it will have almost entirely disappeared, but the condition at the of the examination, he said, invariably taken for the bulletins. The fever, although it may be variable, the doctor said, always makes its appearance sooner or later. In referring to the probable location of the bullet, Dr. Bliss explained in detail the experiment, by means of the induction balance, which occurred at the evening

dressing of the wound yesterday. He said:

Although the apparatus was afterward discovered to be out of adjustment, it indicated, at one time, that the ball lies in the front wall of the abdomen, about five inches below and to the right of the navel, and just over the groin, precisely where the attending surgeons have always maintained that it had lodged. Another experiment will be made by Professor Bell to-morrow morning with an improved apparatus, which, it is claimed, will detect a bullet at a depth of five inches from the surface of the body.

Dr. Bissis is of the opinion that this experiment will result in fixing definitely the exact location of the ball.

In response to an inquiry as to whether the ball if

dressing of the wound yesterday. He said:

the ball.

In response to an inquiry as to whether the ball, if it should be found to be in the front wall of the abdomen, would be likely to cause the President any serious annoyance, the Doctor said that unless it had carried some bone with it-in which evnet an abscess might form—there was no reason to fear any troublesome complication from it.

THE INDUCTION BALANCE. HOW IT APPEARS IN ITS IMPROVED CONDITION-

PROFESSOR BELL'S SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS-THE PRESENCE OF BULLETS DETECTED AT A DISTANCE OF FIVE INCHES-THE INSTRUMENT AND ITS FUTURE RELATION TO SURGERY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 31 .- Half a mile northwest of the White House, upon the east side of Connecticutave., there stands a small two-story brick house, the only building in a wide lot, surrounded and almost hidden by trees and rank, uncared-for shrubbery. It is the laboratory and workshop of Professor Alexander Graham Bell, the electrician and inventor, and his associate in scientific pursuits, Professor Taintor. Night and day since they began their task they have continued their operations with unflagging industry, following to their remotest conclusions the devices which their own in genuity or that of electricians the country over could suggest, finding promise of success now in one direction and again in other, abandoning sometimes after several days of labor those lines of experiment which were at first believed to be the pathways of ultimate success, but

still persevering. It can now be announced that they have not only reached the goal for which they first started, but have even exceeded their highest anticipations of three weeks ago, and have discovered or wrought out a plan of work which must probably form the basis for the construction of an instrument of universal application in the surgical treatment of cases like that of the wounded President. The earlier experiments made by Professor Bell and Professor Taintor have already been described in Washington dispatches to

already been described in Washington dispatches to The Tribune. The Hughes induction balance, which formed the basis of those efforts, proved, however, unequal to the task which it was required to perform, and has been abandoned for an instrument which is of Professor Bell's own designing and construction, and which was described by him two or three years ago in a paper read before a meeting of scientists at Saratoga.

PROFESSOR BELL'S INSTRUMENT. It is simple of construction and operation, though its very great sensitiveness forms an obstacle which may require special training in its use to overcome, hing of its character, together with the added appliances which promise to make it available for the purposes to which it is now to be devoted, may

ed from the following description: Two circular primary coils of insulated copper three neter and half an inch in thickness ing between seven and eight ohms of resistance forming the primary coil, and the other of No. 28 or 30 wire giving more than eighty ohms of resistance, being the secondary coil, are connected in separate metallic circuits. In the circuit with the former there is placed an electrical battery and a spring wibrator, the latter so adjusted as to make a very

rapid series of "breaks" of the circuit, sending a hundred or more electrical pulsations over the circuit and around the primary coil of wire per second. A hand telephone only is placed in the circuit with the secondary coil. The batteries being connected and the vibrator set in motion, the secondary coil is placed so as to cover the primary, and the operator having the telephone at his ear hears the pulsations of th primary current sent through the vibrator with each motion of its spring, an induced current being produced in the secondary coil by its contignity with the primary.

Up to this point the ground traversed has been familiar to all electricians for many years. Professor Bell's discovery, which was the subject of his Saratoga paper, consisted in the fact that if the secondary coil be gradually turned to one side so as to uncover a portion of its primary, the inductive effects and the resultant tone from the vibrator diminish until a point is reached where only about one-third of the surface of the secondary coil remains upon the primary coil, when the sound-producing effect of the induction had ceased altogether. If the secondary coil be moved beyond the point of silence the senorous results become immediately apparent.

At the point of silence it was discovered that that portion of the secondary which still covered an equal portion of its primary was very sensitive to the presence of metallic substances not connected in any way with the circuits of which the two coils formed a portion, disclosing their proximity by making again audible the sounds from the vibrator. The results obtained from this instrument were equal to those given by the Hughes balance, but the latter furnishing a more convenient form for general use it was first adopted as the basis of experiments.

FOLLOWING NEWL INES.

Failing to attain the result deemed essential for final success, namely, the detection of the presence of a leaden bullet at three inches distance. the professors ceased for a time to experiment and betook themselves to theorizing. In the balance there were necessarily two primary

and two secondary coils, and of a given electromotive force only one-half could be utilized for induction. With the Bell instrument only oue coil in each circuit was necessary. In all experiments with the vibrator difficulty had been experienced by the rapid oxidization of the platinum points of contact, a bright spark being produced by the induction of the individual convolutions by the induction of the individual convolutions of the primary coil upon each other. Moreover, this induced current, following the laws of induction familar to all electricians, had the effect at the beginning of each pulsation to reduce the strength of the direct current, and at the end of each pulsation to continue its effect when it was desirable that there should be no current upon the wire at all.

To avoid these results and secure absolute clearness in the pulsations a "condenser" similar inform to that used for like purposes in connection with the Rhumkorff coil and with certain systems of telegraphy was added to the primary circuit, and this proved to be the act which crowned the efforts of the experimentors with success.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS.

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, who this evening witnessed experiments with the newly constructed instruments, audibly and unmistakably detected the presence of a leaden bullet held at a distance of three and onehalf inches from the sensitive area of the secondary coil, this being a half inch beyond the distance which Professor Bell set himself the task to attain. Even greater though less pronounced results have been attained: a bullet disclosing its presence in one experiment at a distance of five inches. In this experiment a curious fact was noticed. At a distance of three and a half inches or less, the fundamental musical tone of the vibrator was conveyed through the telephone to the ear of the operator. But when five inches distance was reached, the resultant tones were two octaves or more higher than those of the vibrations. Thus, in ome mysterious manner, the laws of harmony are found to be related to those of electricity, and may in the future play a not unimportant part as an aux-

iliary to the work of practical surgery.

An old soldier who was shot in the breast in the war of the Rebellion, and who still carries the bullet in his person, was made the subject of experiments this afternoon, and the presence of the metal below the shoulder-blade was made distinctly audible. A week ago an experiment was made in the President's case, the instrument used being the Hughes balance with a detective range of two inches. The back was explored for some time without any results, but when the detector was placed over the point of the abdomen where a berance made its appearance immediately after the wound occurred, indistinct audible effects were noticed. This was confirmatory, in so far as it went, of the theory of the attendant physicians in regard to the place where the bullet is imbedded, but it was not sufficiently definite to warrant a feel ing of certainty. Dr. Agnew was present when the experiment was made, but Dr. Hamilton was not. When the latter arrived last night he was desirous of witnessing a repetition of the experiment, and Professor Bell and his associate went to the White House for the purpose. When, however, they made known the greatly enhanced result of later experiments it was decided to postpone further tests upon the President until to-morrow morning, when it is expected that the position of the bullet will be expected that the position of the bullet will be made definitely known. The experiment is to take place at half past 8. There will be no greater cause for excitement or fatigue to the patient than would be given by placing an ordinary telephone near his person, since all the sounds except those produced by the telephone in the ear of the operator will be contained in distant rooms.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 31—8:30 a. m.—The President slept well during the night, and awoke refreshed this morning. The afternoon fever subsided earlier than the night before, and had quite disappeared by 10 p. m. His appearance and expressions this morning indicate continued improvement. At present his pulse is 94; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.

J. W. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn, D. H. Agnew.

11.

12:30 p. m.—The President bore the morning dressing of the wound without fatigue. It continues to look well and discharge adequately. After the wound was dressed he ate with relish a breakfast of solid food, and has since passed a comfortable morning, during which he had a pleasant nap. The quantity of nourishment now taken daily is regarded as quite sufficient to support his system and favor the gradual increase in strength which is plainly observable. At present his pulse is 100; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 19.

D. W. BLISS.
J. K. BARNES.
J. J. WOODWARD.
ROBERT REYBURN.
D. H. AGNEW.

TH.

7 p. m.—The President has passed an excellent day. From just after the morning dressing till about 6 p. m. he has had his head and shoulders elevated by a frame beneath the mattress; he has taken and relished an ample supply of nourishment, and continues to improve in general condition. The appearance of the wound at the evening dressing was in every way satisfactory. The afternoon rise of temperature has been quite insignificant. At present his pulse is 104; temperature, 99; respiration, 20.

J. W. Bliss.

J. J. Woodward.

ROBERT REYBURN.

D. HAYES AGNEW. III.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, July 31 .- Secretary Blaine sent the

WASHINGTON—IT. WASHINGTON IT. WASHIN

CHANGED TO THE NARROW GAUGE.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 31.-The work of changing to a narrow gauge the track of the Port Jervis and Monticello Railroad, a branch of the New-York this morning. Two hundred trackmen from the latter road were divided into twenty gangs and placed at intervals of one mile. The inside spikes were driven some days before. The Port Jervis and Monticello Railroad is owned by the Union Trust Company of New-York City,

and is twenty-three miles in length. The work was finished this afternoon. There is talk of continuing the road next spring to Fallsburg, five miles distant, where it would strike the New-York, Ontario and Western Rail-

road.

The Rochester-branch of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western was made a narrow gauge road yesterday. It is ninety-three miles in length and extends from Corning to Avon. New spikes to receive the shifted rails had been set along the line to expedite the work of transformation. The work began at 4 a.m. With the exception of the branches from Suffern to Piermont and the Northern Railroad which is leased to this company and runs from Bergen to Nanuct, the work of making the track a narrow-gauge one is completed.

CLERKS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

THE HEAD OF A BUREAU NOTING CAREFULLY THE BEHAVIOR OF HIS SUBORDINATES, WITH AN OBJECT-OPINIONS OF A CABINET OFFICER RE-SPECTING FIXITY OF TENURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, July 31 .- "I find two kinds of clerks in my office," said the chief of an important bureau in one of the Departments, in conversation with a TRIBUNE correspondent recently. "There are clerks, a good many of them, who perform their duties in a listless, perfunctory way, evidently intent on doing the least they can without attracting attention to their negligence. They are apt to be a little late in the morning, and the only sign of alertness and alacrity they display is at the approach of lunch time or the hour of closing. There are other clerks who evince a real interest in the work the have to do. They are at their desks promptly in the moraing, and if they have unfinished cases before them whe the hour of closing arrives, they usually fluish them if they can do so within a reasonable time. In these and various other ways they show that they take an interest in the work confided to them. They not only accomplish more than do the clerks I first described, but they do their work much better.

"I am watching my clerks carefully and keeping a complete record of the work," continued this officer, an I I shall as opportunity offers promote the person who take an active interest in what they have to do. Clerks of the kind I first described will not be promoted by me, no matter what Congressmen may say; and, oreover, I shall as rapidly as possible get rid of the clerks whose chief anxiety seems to be a longing for pay-day. Another thing I want to do. I have been to

clerks whose chief anxiety seems to be a longing for pay-day. Another thing I want to do. I have been to the Secretary and told him that I will recommend the appointment of no new clerk to a grade higher than first class, \$1,200 a year; and I have begged him to make no new appointments in my bureau of a higher grade than that. I told him I would be willing to promote a man the next week after his appointment if he showed himself worthy of it."

"What should be the tenure of office in the Civil Service!" asked a Tranuar correspondent of a member of the Cabinet the other day.

"Well, that is a difficult question to answer," was the reply. "I do not regard with much favor the prop sition to make the tenure of office permanent, dependent only on good behavior, which some people advocate. One objection to it, in my opinion, is, that it would fead eventually to the establishment of a civil pension list, a thing I should be sorry to see in this country. Besides, I do not think it would give us any better service. Take my own Department, for example, where there are a thousand or more subordinate officers and clerks. Now there may be one hundred places in the Department where efficiency is very largely dependent upon experience in the performance of the particular duties belonging to those piaces, but the places of the other 900 or more officers and clerks could be filled, if necessary, at thirty days notice with new, fresh men, without any detriment to the public service, and probably on the whole the change would benefit the service. Perhaps the best thing would be a fixed tenure of office, say four years, for all officers and clerks who proved themselv s competent and efficient."

A PLAN TO BENEFIT THE ARID REGIONS.

A COMMISSION APPOINTED TO SELECT SITES FOR AN EXPERIMENTAL SYSTEM OF ARTESIAN WELLS EAST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, July 31.-Commissioner Loring has requested Professor C. A. White, of Greeley, Col-orado, and Professor Samuel Aughey, of Lincoln, Ne-braska, to act as a Commission for the selection of a site or sinking experimental artesian wells in the arid re for sinking experimental gions cast of the Rocky Mountains. The following letter addressed to Professor, White on July 26 explains the in-

addressed to Professor White on July 26 explains the intentions of the Commissioner in detail:

At the last session of Congress an appropriation was made for the reciamation of arid and waste lands lying in certain Western States and Territories. In order that this work may be effectively and economically done, I desire that the territory to be benefitted by the act shall be defined, and the proper location of artesian wells should be pointed out by a scientific survey and exploration. I am desirous of securing your services in this work, and hereby appoint you a Commissioner of this Department for this purpose. . I am especially anxious that your report shall be laid before this Department on or before January 1, 1832. Your associate whom I have requested to act with you is Professor Samuel Aughey, of Lincoln, Nebraska. I have no desire to issue instructions with to act with you is Professor Samuel Aughey, of Lincoln, Nebraska. I have no desire to issue instructions with regard to the manner in which this work is to be performed, but I venture to forward to you a map on which Professor Powell has marked in red ink the boundaries of the territory he considers it best to expiore. He suggests also that the site of the wells should be on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains as marked on the map, and near enough to obtain the advantages of the dip in structure and sufficiently far away, of course, to avoid faults and displacements by fracture. He thinks it probable that the water will be found in glacial and other quarternary deposits, and in tertiary deposits of the country. His reasons f relecting this area are these: First—It is the area of a large amount of stock-raising, in which a water supply on the broad area lying between the streams is imperatively necessary. Again, in this area the structure is more homogeneous toan in any other portion of the United States, so that what is determined in this area would have only a local value. I present these suggestions for your consideration in pursuing your work, with the request that you will begin your investigation as near the southern extremity of the section marked on Professor Powell's map as you may think proper, and work northerly as far as the season and time will admit.

The area marked out by Professor Powell is the orthern boundary of the United States between the 101st and 113th degrees of longitude. Its eastern boundary is the 101st longitudinal line from the northern boundary to the Rio Grande River. The western border follows the eastern border line of the Rocky Mountains striking southeastwardly from the northern boundary line to the intersection of the 105th longitudinal line with the 43d line of north latitude, and thence south to the Rio Grande. The Rio Grande forms the southern boundary. The area comprises the Western portions of Dakota, Nebraska, a small strip of Western Kansas, the eastern portions of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New-Mexico, and about one-third of the State of Texas.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

St. Louis, July 31.—James Mulligan, a farmer of Laclede Station, St. Louis County, yesterday afternoon stabbed and killed William Hall, a negro. Mulligan ciaims that he acted in self-defence.

A QUARREL LEADING TO MURDER.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 31.—At the Germania Beer Garden, near this city, to-day, a quarrel arose between Elisha T. Suttle and George S. Fisher. Suttle drew a revolver and shot Fisher threa times, kiling him instantly. The murderer has been arrested.

WOODEN BUILDINGS NOT WANTED.

CHICAGO, July 31.—There is much indignation among the citzens generally at the attempt to be made in the City Council, and which has gained many friends, especially among the poorer classes, to modify or repeal the ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings inside the fire limits. The Citizens' Association contemplates calling a mass-meeting to give expression to the feeling of the community on the proposition.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A FREIGHT TRAIN.
WORCESTER, Mass., July 31.—Edward Collins, a
freight brakeman on the Boston and Albany Railroad, was instantly killed by being run over in the leight yard here this
morning.

Norwich, Conn., July 31.—Charles Congdon, Centerbury, was arrested yesterday for attempted assau upon Mrs. Charles Geer, of Lisbon. He was held for trial \$\frac{1}{2}\$,1000 bonds. \$1,000 bonds.

FATALLY STABBED BY HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.
BOSTON, July 31.—Cumming Manion, age forty
years, of South Boston, was fatally stabbed last night by his
brother-in-law, Michael Cloherty, in a quarrel about family
affairs. Cloherty was arrested to night.

BRAKEMAN KILLED BY THE CARS.

NORWICH, Conn., July 31.—Robert Prentice of williamstic, a brakeman, was killed at Pomiret yesterday by mexpress train which he had been sent out to flag. It is supposed that he had tallen asieep or taken a til.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.
HARTFORD, Conn., July 31.—Hans Morba, an engraver at Colt's Armory, was drowned this afternoon at Wethersfield while bathing in the Connecticut River. He was twenty-three years old and leaves a wife and child.

DROWNED IN THE ERIE CANAL.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., July 31.—Vito Sabatino, an Italian employed on the Southside Railroad, walked of the towpath of the Erie Canal last night and was drowned. An inquest was held this morning and a verdict of accidental drowning rendered.

drowning rendered.

ACCIDENT AT A TEXAS GRIST MILL.

GALVESTC. S., Texas, July 31.—A dispatch to The
Metos from Longview, says the grist mill of Hoskins Brosburst yesterday with a fearful report. James Greeu, colored,
was struck by a piece of flying stone which broke both legs
and crushed in his chest.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

MORE FRENCH ENCROACHMENTS. THE CONSERVATIVE PRERS ABOUT TO DISCUSS THE LAND BILL AMONG THEMSELVES-AN IRISH LAND OWNER MORTALLY WOUNDED-LAST HONORS TO

THE GRAND DUKE AUGUSTUS. The French forces continue to approach the Tripolitan frontier, in taking steps to quell the Arab disturbances. The Conservative Peers are to meet again to-day to consider what they will do in regard to the Land bill. Mr. Swanton, a land owner, has been fired at and mertally wounded, in the County Cork. The French Prefects have been instructed to re-

APPROACHING TRIPOLI. FURTHER STEPS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH TO SUBDUP

main neutral during the coming elections.

Paris, July 31 .- Au official dispatch from Admiral Courad reports that a battalion of infantry and a detachment of artillery are expected from Sfax to replace the marines, who it was announced on the 28th inst. had occupied the capital of the Island of Djerba. The island is to the southward of Sfax and

considerably-nea er the Tripoli frontier. Admiral Conrad thinks the appearance of the squadron before Zarzish will be necessary in order o form a correct opinion of the state of affairs on this part of the seaboard, the inhabitants of which

seem very hostile. This will bring the French still nearer Tripoli.

Madrid, July 31.—The Spanish Government has addressed an energetic remonstrance to France con-cerning the alleged plundering of the Spanish Vice-consulate on the occasion of the capture of Sfax. LONDON, Aug. 1 .- The Standard's Paris dispatch says the news from various parts of Algeria leads to the supposition that the marauders have re-

tired into the interior. A letter from Constantinople to the Paris Re-A letter from Constantinopie to the Paris Re-publique Française says the French Consul at Con-stantinopie has arrested Sheik Mahmond, whose father was a Mufti in Algiers at the time of the con-quest, and upon him was discovered documents showing the existence of a vast Moslem conspiracy against the French in Africa.

AWAITING MINISTER MORTON. LONDON, Aug. 1 .- The Daily News dispatch from Paris says Mr. Pomeroy, Secretary of the American Legation, has gone to Havre to meet Minister Morton, who will present his credentials

on Monday. The dispatch adds that Mr. Morton's task will be to persuade M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce, that American pork is free from trichinosis, and try to got the decree of prohibition against its importa-tion withdrawn.

PREPARED FOR MR. BRADLAUGH. LONDON, July 31 .- The Observer says that in the event of Mr. Bradlaugh's resisting the authority of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who will bar his entrance to the House of Commons, he will be taken into custody. The Sergeant-at-Arms will then inform the Speaker of the arrest, when the latter will take the pleasure of the House in respect to subsequent pro-cedure.

THE LATE DUKE AUGUSTUS.

VIENNA, July 31 .- The funeral services over th emains of the Duke Augustus Ernest of Saxe Coourg-Gotha, were held to-day at Ebenthal. The Emperor Francis Joseph, Due D'Aumale and Comte de Paris were present. The body will be interred at

THE IRISH LAND AGITATION. LONDON, July 31.-There will be another seeting of Conservatives in Lord Salisbury's residence on Monday, to consider the amendments to the Land

vill not return unless serious difficulties arise between the two houses in regard to the Land bill. CORK, July 31.-An old gentleman named Swanton has

Many members of Parliament have left London and

been fired at near Ballydehob and mortally wounded. His car-driver's hat was riddled with bullets. Mr. Swanborer.

The strike of the laborers is extending in County Cork.
Seven meetings were held in different parts of the county
to-day in support of the demand for increased wages.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 31.—The great run of fish in the Frazer River continues unabated. The re-ceipts of salmon are far beyond the packing capacity of the canneries.

LUCAN, Ont., July 31 .- The severest thunder storm of he season visited this section this afternoon. A great deal of damage was done to the starting crops. Several barns were ifred by lightning and burned, together with their contents, in the townships of Biddulph and leGillivray.

STARCH WORKS DESTROYED. BRANTFORD, Ont., July 31.—George Foster & Co.'s starch works were burned here to-night. Loss

Berlin, July 31.-King Kalakana has arrived ere. He will go to Gastein to meet the Emperor.

SHOOTING TWO BROTHERS. PROBABLY FATAL AFFRAY AT MASPETH, L. L.-

QUARREL OVER A RACE. Two brothers, "Barney" and James Kine, who earn their living by clog-dancing and banjo-playing in variety theatres, have been summering for the last two months at their father's house, Maspeth, L. I. Saturday afternoon, in company with several comrades, they drove over to Barmore's track at Frain Meadow to see a trot. After the race was over they started on their return home, reaching Bath's Hotel at Maspeth about half-past 7 o'clock. The party went into the bar-room and shortly after a lispute arose about the race. John Scott, a resident of Maspeth, took an active part in the dispute, and finally struck James Kine in the face. The brothers, in company with Terence McGowan, immediately got into their wagon and drove to the liquor store of Michael Quinn, in Grand-st. Scott followed them, stopping on his way at his house and procuring his pistol. The Kines and McGowan had just stepped up to Quinn's bar and ordered their drinks, when Scott ran into the room, and applying an epithet to the brothers, drew his pistol, and, taking deliberate aim, shot at "Barney" Kine. The ball struck him in the left breast and passed out under the shoulder blade.

Scott then turned quickly and fired at James Kine, the ball hitting him in the left breast near the heart. "Barney," as soon as he was shot, ran for the street, and fell on the stoop. Scott followed him and fired a third shot at him, which did not take effect. Scott then jumped into his wagon and made his escape. He has a wife and three children living in Maspeth. A warrant for his arrest was and finally struck James Kine in the face.

issued yesterday morning by Justice McKenna, but he had not been arrested up to a late hour last evening. Dr. Coombs was summoned immediately after the shooting, and the wounded men were removed to their father's house. "Barney's" wound, aithough serious, is not necessarily fatal. The physicians have been unable to trace the ball in James's body, and they have but little hope of his recovery.

A TALK WITH LEO HARTMANN. HIS PLANS FOR WORK IN AMERICA. CRIPTION OF THE NIBILIST-GLAD OF AN OP PORTUNITY TO TELL WHAT HE HOPES TO AC-COMPLISH-WORK HERE, TO HELP THE CAUSE

IN RUSSIA.

Leo Hartmann, the Nihilist who arrived in this country Wednesday last, really looks something like the typical conspirator or revolutionist. He is a short lithe man with a small head and small hands. His hair, which is of a light color, is cut closely and stands out in all directions from his head. He wears a full beard which is of the same tint. His eyes are particularly keen and bright and are continually dancing from one object to another. Being of a nervous temp-rament he is all the time changing his position, and when engaged in conversation he smokes one cigarette after another rapidly, rolling them with his fingers. One can see by his dress that an attempt is made to appear as little like a foreigner as possible. Yesterday, when talk-

trowsers. When asked if he was willing to disclose his mission to this country he replied that he was only

ing to a Tribune reporter, he wore a black alpaea

coat, a low cut white waistcoat and mixed gray

mission to this country he replied that he was only too glad to have an opportunity of telling the story of the wrongs of the Russian people.

"You ask what brings me to this country," Hartmann continued. "It is the desire to gain the sympathy of the American people, for those who are struggling for liberty in Russia. We wish to show that a change of government is necessary. Sympathy, once aroused, will have an influence upon the conservative element in Russia, as well as encourage the revolutionary party. Before coming here I judged from the tone of the newspapers published in this country that the people were little acquainted with Nihilisa—much less in fact than in conservative England. It has been said that I intended to form a Nihilist organization here. This is utterly false. So is the report that Geneva has been made a Nihilist centre in Europe."

Europe."

"Have you any fear of extradition?"

"Not the least," replied the revolutionist, laughing. "The question was never raised at all in England while I was there. It was only on my arrival here that it was raised for the first time. An attempt might be made to kidnap me. Who can tell?"

"Just what is the ulterior object aimed at by your party?"

"The term 'Nihilist' is misleading. As you know

term 'Nihilist' is misleading. As you know

"The term 'Nihilist' is misleading. As you know it was first used by novelists to designate a certain philosophical idea. Those to whom the term is applied are revolutionists. What we wish is a general Congress elected by the people to frame a Constitution—in a word, a constitutional government. Our party does not want even to lay down a programme for the people. We would oppose nothing that they desired."

"Is the movement gaining ground among the intelligent classes?"

"Decidedly. The desire for freed m is growing among all classes. The Nihilists themselves compose the Radical party. He who believes that they are unprincipled, blood-thirsty villains is mistaken. They are honorable men without a stain, No, you cannot understand the matter of assassination in this country. But you did not root out the curse of slavery in America and without the shedding of blood. Do you think that any ruler will give liberty to his people without a struggle on the part of the people? The Czar is the head of the present form of government, and as long as there is no change the people will suffer oppression. It becomes necessary, therefore, to strike at the head."

When Hartmann was questioned concerning the

HOPE FOR MIDHAT PACHA.
London, July 31.—The Standard's dispatch from Constantinople states that the opinion gains ground that the exile of Midhat Pacha and his fellow-prisoners will be short, and that they will receive full pardon in a few months.

THE FRENCH ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.
London, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from Paris to The Standard says M. Constaus, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the prefects enjoining them to preserve the strictest neutrality during the coming elections.

THE AFGHAN CONFLICT.
London, Aug. 1.—The Standard's Vienna correspondent says a report comes from Teheran, but lacks confirmation, that England has instructed the Viceroy of India to mediate between the Ameer and Ayoob Khan.

THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS. THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

London, Aug. 1.—A dispatch to The Standard from the The Hague says the Socialists, who intended to hold their Congress at Zurich, have determined to meet at The Hague.

THE DISTURBANCES AT ROME.

Rome, July 31.—The Chief of Police has been dismissed for neglect of duty in connection with the disturbances on the occasion of the translation of the remains of Plus IX.

the country will become depopulated, the necrecatage of deaths being greatly in excess of that of births. There is not also populated, the necrecatage of deaths being greatly in excess of that of births. There is not ently political oppression but social oppression. The peasants are not able to pay their taxes with the whole of their incomes, to say nothing of supporting their families. There is a great difference between the social problem in Russia and those that have arisen in other countries. In Russia there is no middle class, and consequently the oppression of the Government falls directly upon the working classes. It is a struggle between them and the Government, you see. Therefore, to gain liberty you must practically annihilate the Government.

"Are means still used to waste ferritories in the country will become depopulated, the necessarily in excess of that of births. There is not endly political oppression. The peasants are not able to pay their taxes with the whole of their incomes, to say nothing of supporting their families. There is no middle class, and consequently the oppression of the Government falls directly upon the working classes. It is a struggle between them and those that have arisen in other countries. In Russia there is no middle class, and consequently the oppression of the Government falls directly upon the working classes. It is a struggle between them and those that have arisen in other countries. In Russia there is no middle class, and consequently the oppression of the Government falls directly upon the working classes. It is a struggle between them and those that have arisen in other count

"Are means still used to make the people ripe for "Are means still used to make the people ripe for revolt?"

"We are endeavoring all the time to educate them by means of pamphlets, treatises and other documents. The party that has this work in hand is much greater than the extremists or terrorists. It is my purpose to publish soon in this country secret Government documents showing the difference between the laws of Russia and the actual administration of them. Here is an example: Certain laws were made concerning public schools, but the Minister of Public Instruction sent out secret circulars that directly prevented the laws from being carried out."

cret circulars that directly prevented the laws from being carried out."
In conclusion Hartmann said that he wished everybody to understand that he did not intend to organize any Socialistic or Nihilistic party in this country. All he desired to accomplish was to make known the condition of the people in Russia in the hope of enlisting intelligent sympathy. While this was his plan in general, he had not, as yet, arranged the details. Meetings would be held in this city and in other parts of the country, and he intended to publish a number of articles. His stay here, he said, he did not think would be long.

REMOVED FROM THE HOSPITAL.

Martin Cunningham, a printer, of No. 309 East Twenty-sixth-st., who was shot Saturday night while watching a fight in Washington Park, was in a critical condition yesterday. The shot in the left side, it is feared, penetrated the kidneys. Yester day afternoon permission was given to his relatives to remove him from the hospital to his home. The police are looking for his assailant, Thomas Mc-Cione, alias "Iowa Cuss," of Twenty-first-st and Avenue A. They think that McClone was in the light, and while under the influence of liquor tried to shoot one of the participants, and, missing him, hit Cunningham.

A MURDERESS DECLARED INSANE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 31 .- Mrs. Dahme, accused of the murder of her daugater eleven years old, has been declared insane by a jury. She will be taken to the State asylum.

A MINISTER FINED FOR STEALING BOOKS. PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 31 .- The Rev. W. F. Whitcher was last evening fined \$20 and costs in the Justice Court, for stealing books from the Athenæum.

CHALLENGED FOR THE SECOND TIME. Boston, July 31.-Wallace Ross has again challenged Hanlan to a rowing match for \$2,000 a side, terms unconditional; and he says that unless the chal-lenge is accepted he (Ross) will claim the championship of the world.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SALE OF A MINE AT OPHIR.

SILVERTON, Col., July 31.—The Summit mine at Ophir has been sold to Eastern capitalists for \$100,000.

DAMAGED BY LIGHTNING.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 31.—In a severe thunder storm here to-day lightning siruck All Saints' Episcopal Church and damaged it considerably.

SALVAGE CLAIMED BY WRECKERS,

KEY WEST, Fla., July 31.—The ship City of Boston, which was ashore near sand key, was relieved has night by wreckers, who claim \$8,000 salvage. The vessel is not seriously injured.

genously injured.

CRELAGE STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—This afternoon riage retaring from a funeral was run into by an train on the Reading Halirosd at Ninth and Oxford-sidiver, Reuben Rosenbaum, was knocked into the streectived severe internal injuries. Two women and a ceived severe but not dangerous injuries. The bocased unburk.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CRITICS AND PIRATES.

THE WOES OF ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS DEESSOR HUXLEY'S OFFICES AND EMOLUMENTS UNMERITED ABUSE HEAPED UPON HIM BY BIT-TER ENEMIES-AN ESSAY PIRATED FROM THE I NCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA-DEVICES TO SE-CURE THE ADVANTAGES OF COPYRIGHT-AN IMPERCEPTIBLE GRIEVANCE-DR. OLIVER WEN-DELL HOLMES'S FAME IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 18.-A curiously bitter attack on Professor Huxley appears in one of the daily papers over the signature of "Enquirer." The occasion of it is the alleged intention of Professor Huxley to accept the Linacre Professorship of Physiology at Oxford, vacant by the death of Professor Rolleston. That the letter is an condition of long-bottled wrath is evident from the criticisms on Professor Huxley's present appointments and emoluments, or which "Enquirer" gives a catalogue, more or less occurate. According to him, Mr. Huxley has long held two appointments under Government, the post of Naturalist to the Geological Survey, and that of Professor of Natural History to the Royal School of Mines and Museum of Practical Geology, the former in Jermyn-st., the of tractical Geology, the former in Jermyn-st., the latter in South Kensington. To the one is attached a salary of £600, to the other a salary of £200, plus fees to the amount of £287 10s. 3d. for the year 1880. I think it ought to have been more clearly stated from what victim this scientific Sh zlock wrung that last threepence, but I pass on to his more heinous offences. It has to be added that while in receipt of these vast sums or public money Mr. Huxley accepted the Inspectorship of Salmon Fisheries, in succession to the late Mr. Frank Buckland. land; salary £700. It was then presumed, says "Enquirer," that he would resign his other places, but he did not, and as if this accumulation of profitable iniquities were not enough to glut his insatiable covetonsness, he is in receipt of £200 a year more as Secretary of the Royal Society; while the salary of the Linacre Professorship, for which he is hankering and intriguing, would be another £800 in his bottomless pocket. And by way of contrast to Mr. Huxley's rapacity, "Enquirer" offers us a pleasing picture of "our great master in anatomy and palæontology, Richard Owen," whose modest worth is sufficiently rewarded with a sin gle post at £800 a year.

And yet, well calculated as all this is to rouse the indignation of the British economist-one of the most ferocious of his kind-it is almost a pity that "Enquirer," before setting up as a nincteenth century Javenal, did not take the trouble to get his facts right. Perhaps it does not much matter that the two posts in Jermyn-st. and South Kensington are in reality only one, except that the unification of them. rather spoils the significance of the hard word pluralist which "Enquirer' flings at his foe, It is a little more to the purpose that Professor Huxley did, in accepting the Fishery Inspectorship, relinquish the fees accruing to him from his South Kensington lectures; abandoning even the threepence of which "Enquirer" takes such microscopie note. But what most impairs the effect of this attack is that Mr. Huxley is not and never has been a candidate for the Linacre Professorship. It is true that the post was offered to him by men who had the power to secure his appointment if he had wished it. But Mr. Huxley, instead of consenting to be nominated, as "Enquirer" tells us, refused, and not only refused but has been using all his influence in favor of another man. As for the posts he now holds and the pay he gets out of the Treasury, the posts are just two in number and the pay, assuming "Enquirer" to be correct on this point, is £1,500 a year. If anybody thinks that more than Professor huxley's services are worth. I have nothing to say to him. He can have but a slight notion either of the work done for the money or of the abilities devoted to the work.

Nobody disputes that Professor Huxley stands in

the very front rank of living men of science. In his own department he is first. If then the complaint

of which I have taken too much notice has any meaning, it is this: that when a man of the highest capacity and industry gives his life to science he is ernaid in getting service, \$7,500 a year. His Inspectorship, with its \$3,500, came to him last year only. Before that his yearly salary and the renoanced were about \$5,000. The highest sum is about half the pay of the manager of an English branch bank. It is a little more than onequarter the pay of any English judge. It is not more than a tenth the earnings of an English At-torney-General. Yet there cannot be many persons who would say that the work of a judge or a law officer of the Crown demands greater intellectual power or is, on the whole, more beneficial to the world than the scientific work to which Professor Huxley has given the whole of his energies during the whole of his career. There is much more to be said on the subject, but the discussion of it in con-nection with an individual is not the best way of discussing it. I doubt whether it is not an impertinence for which I ought to ask Mr. Huxley's pardon, Mr. Oscar Browning, in to-day's Times, makes what he calls a contribution to the discussion of international copyright with America. A friend sent him, a few days ago, a little book published by an American house, neatly bound in bine cioth and lettered in gold, "History of Education: Payne." "On opening it," says Mr. Browning, "I found that it was nothing more than a verbatim reprint of an article which I had written some years ago on this subject in the Encyclopædia Britannica." The title stated accurately that it was a reprint, but omitted to mention Mr. Browning as the author. Mr. Browning's name does not occur from cover to cover, but Mr. Payne is "exhibited in large type as Professor of the Science and Art of Education in the University of Michigan." It does not quite appear from Mr. Browning's letter whether Mr. Payne is expressly affirmed to be the author of Mr. Browning's article, but whether that he so or not, an expianation from Mr. Payne is clearly in order, and would be particularly acceptable, one would suppose, to the University of Michigan. The name of the publisher is not given. Meantime, there is a good deal of flavor in Mr. Oscar Browning's concluding observation, to the effect that the present conditions of America copyright greatly facilitate that endowment of research to which, as Mr. Browning understands, American universities devote a large portion

of their revenues. A letter on this subject of copyright appeared lately from the pen of Miss Amelia B. Edwards, a writer of some position. Miss Edwards, despairing of an immediate reform of the admitted abuses in the existing state of the law, proposed an expedient for protecting writers from piracy. It was nothing less than to copyright half of each book in each country, so that in neither England nor the United States could any unauthorized person reprint the complete work. The Times headed this "A New Idea in Copyright," but it is not new, and still less is it true. If Miss Edwards had written under ony influence but that of feminine impulse she would have seen that if half her book could be copyrighted in America, the whole could be. Her sug-gestion is wholly without value. Lord De-sart, the author of unread novels, answers Miss Edwards on the point of novelty, and does contribute, ill-tempered as his letter is, one fact to the discussion. The scheme of interject-ing into an English book passages written by an American, and copyrighting these passages in America, was conceived some time ago. It failed, says Lord Desart, because it was found that an American republisher, upon an injunction or other legal process being put in force against him, had an easy means of svading this pitfall. He had only to administer interrogatories to the plaintiff, and so compel him to disclose on oath all the American pas-Having got this information, the pirating ner could at once issue a fresh edition, omit-